

fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping Admiral Cervera will put in an appearance in the harbor. Inquiries are made here from San Juan as to the probable location of the Spanish warships, and the disquieting news has been sent to Capt.-Gen. Macias that the fleet is far away from the troubled capital.

"Macias sends word that he was victorious in the engagement with Sampson; that his loss in soldiers was trifling; that few civilians were killed, and that only two of his guns were dismounted. The American ships, he declares, withdrew under a fire that was maintained until they were out of range; that the damage to his new battery was repaired over night, and the brick and mortar of the ancient stone were merely shaken up."

"The band played in the Plaza the night after the bombardment, he declares, and people gradually have recovered from their fright and the bad effects of the bombardment. The apparent recall of the American fleet cheered the volunteers. Before the battle a large portion of the citizen soldiery was dissatisfied, and waited an opportunity to revolt. They now believe that the Americans were defeated."

"The French corvette De Genouilly, which lay in San Juan harbor, and suffered from the shells thrown by the American ships, sailed today for Martinique. Her officers take the dangers to which she was exposed humorously, and there will certainly be no international episode growing out of the matter. Had we not been in range of the fire," said the De Genouilly's captain, "we would not have been hit."

STILL AT CURACAO.

Latest Movements of Spanish and American Fleets.

CURACAO. May 15.—The Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon and the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, which arrived off the harbor yesterday morning are still here. Only the Maria Teresa and the Vazcaya were admitted to the port. They have bought coal, provisions and medicines and will remain in port. The other warships are outside waiting.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from Curacao says: Two of the cruisers of the Spanish squadron spent the day in this port taking coal. The other ships of the squadron, the Christobal Colon, the Almirante Oquendo, the Furor and the Pluton spent the day outside scouting around keeping a lookout for American vessels. Other Spanish vessels here in the neighborhood. It is thought the entire fleet will sail from here tonight.

TERROR DISABLED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

WASHINGTON. May 15.—Secretary Long was at the Navy Department several times during the day, and, in addition to the dispatch from Admiral Dewey, also received the statement that the torpedo boat Terror, belonging to the Spanish fleet was disabled at Fort de France, Martinique. The dispatch is as follows:

"Spanish torpedo boat Terror disabled at Fort de France, Martinique."

There was a dispute among some of those who witnessed this stationing guard it with suspicion, suggesting that the report of disability was intended simply as a blind and that the Spanish government had caused it to be spread so that no claim could be made to France on account of the stay of that boat at a neutral port. None of the officials, however, would express themselves on the subject.

BUSY DAY AT KEY WEST.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

KEY WEST. May 15.—This has been a Sunday of unusual activity here and it is apparent that an important strategic movement is being planned. Commodore Watson arrived on the gunboat Dolphin from the blockading fleet off Havana. Orders came thick and fast from Washington, and the naval station was instructed to make quick preparations to receive the big ships. The ships already in the harbor have been ordered to get up steam without delay, but the officers say they are ignorant of what this may indicate.

The announcement from the North of the arrival of the flying squadron strengthens the theory held here that a united movement of some kind is contemplated.

The chief factor in the situation is the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet understood to be off the Venezuelan coast. It is known to naval men that Cervera's squadron to meet the detached blockade of Cuba while Admiral Sampson's ships were coaling here, a disastrous blow might be inflicted, and it is believed the plan now under consideration is to avoid such a risk. Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of Key West, though the rumor lately circulated here that the Spanish fleet is heading this way is scouted by the officials.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S MOVEMENTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

(Copyright 1898.)

CAPE HAYTIEN (Republic of Hayti). May 15.—The United States torpedo boat Porter and the storeship Supply, which have been here, have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squadron. The squadron passed Cape Haytien today. It is uncertain whether it will turn southward to meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON. May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Disquieting rumors of alleged engagements between American and Spanish warships are hovering about today. The press was called from his breakfast to confer with Assistant Secretary of State Adele, who had a dispatch from the American Consul at Curacao showing the presence of the American fleet there. The result of the interviews were sent to Sampson and Schlesinger. No confirmation of any engagement has been received. The fleets cannot meet under thirty-six hours.

CLAIM A CAPTURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR BULLETIN.]

LONDON. May 15.—A special dispatch received from Madrid by way of Paris says a report is current at the Spanish capital that the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American steamer Pa, loaded with munitions of war, has been captured by a Spanish cruiser. There is absolutely no confirmation of the report, which is discredited.

SPANISH SLEUTHS SIGHTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. THOMAS. May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The cruiser Yale is here awaiting orders. She sighted two small Spanish cruisers, probably the Vendido and the Isabel. They are supposed to be hunting for the Montevideo, which sailed hence last night at 10 o'clock.

WAITING ORDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. THOMAS. May 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Holland May Be Called to Account for Coaling Spanish Warships.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's cable from Willemstad, Curacao, May 15 says: Two of the cruisers of the Spanish squadron are still here. Two more large cruisers, two smaller ones and two supply ships are reported to be at a rendezvous near this island taking on full supplies of coal for all the warships and filling two supply boats. It is believed the American Consul has reported to Washington that an extraordinary supply of coal is being obtained and has lodged a protest with the local government.

On this the Sun comments as follows: "Curacao and some of the adjacent islands are Dutch possessions. The supply of coal allowed in a neutral port to a warship of a belligerent is supposed to be merely enough to take her to the nearest port of her country, which in this case would be Ponce, Porto Rico. If the fleet is loading two supply ships with coal it will have enough to take it half way round the world."

The two smaller ships referred to are, no doubt, the Fulton and Furor, torpedo-boat destroyers. The cruisers are the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon. It has previously been reported that two ships, said to be of the Compania Transatlantic, had accompanied the squadron from the Cape Verde Islands.

The American Line steamer Paris, was at this port awaiting orders from the Navy Department at Washington. Upon receipt of orders from the commanding officer information concerning the Spanish vessels being at Martingue, she cleared from here at 5 o'clock and sailed west.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR BULLETIN.]

CAPE HAYTIEN. May 15.—The United States storeship Supply is still here, awaiting orders.

The whereabouts of the United States under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson is unknown.

It is expected that at this point may be used as the base of supplies for the fleet.

No news of the reported capture of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American line steamer Paris, has been received here and the report is discredited.

THE WOUNDED AMERICANS.

[PUERTO PLATA (Dominican Republic).] May 15.—All the wounded of the United States fleet are doing well.

There has been no firing by our warships since the bombardment of the forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico, as described in the correspondent of the Associated Press on board the United States flagship.

The cable connecting San Juan's de Puerto Rico with the outside world has been cut at St. Louis.

The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror was docked at Fort de France, Island of Martinique.

PRIZE IN QUARANTINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHARLESTON (S. C.). May 15.—The Spanish Steamer Rita, brought here in charge of a prize crew from the Yule, is in quarantine. No communication with the officers on board is allowed, and none of the people from the ship can come ashore. After five days have elapsed, the crew will be sent to Fort McHenry and the Rita delivered to the Federal authorities.

SOLDIER BOYS IN SOAK.

MUCH DISCOMFORT EXPERIENCED AT THE PRESIDIO.

The Camp Converted Into a Sea of Mud by the Rain—Lack of Blankets and Overcoats Felt—Outfitting for the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO. May 15.—The rain which began yesterday continued last night, and at intervals today, to the great discomfort of the regulars and volunteers encamped on the Presidio reservation. The grounds are wet and soggy, and the sloping hillsides on which the tents are pitched rendered it almost impossible to prevent rivulets of water flowing beneath the canvas.

Despite the unpleasant weather, the routine of camp life, the daily drill, and preparations for departure were carried on as usual.

The army now being mobilized here is rapidly getting into condition for active service, and the only complaint heard tonight on the tented field is the delay experienced in preparing for sea the vessels chartered for transportation to Manila. It is hoped by those in authority that the City of Peking, carrying about 2,000 men, and the cruiser Charleston will be ready to start for the Orient within a day or two.

A SEA OF MUD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO. May 15.—All the night long the rain which commenced falling yesterday at noon continued to drench the 3,000 men camped at the Presidio, awaiting orders to proceed to Manilla to relieve Admiral Dewey. The Presidio is a sea of mud, and the troops

lines to the limits. There is a shortage of passenger cars in consequence.

AMMUNITION ARRIVES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO. May 15.—It is now believed that the First Regiment of volunteers will lead the troops going to Manilla. Today they arrived for 100,000 rounds of cartridges and 1200 new Springfield rifles from the Benicia arsenal. Today 200,000 more cartridges will arrive. The Seventh Regiment is scheduled to move from two to four days later than the First, though nothing positive is known as to its time of departure.

ARMING THE TRANSPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO. May 15.—The light-house tenants, including today, commented who looks like the beginning of the dismantling of the training ship Mohican. She unshipped and carried to Mare Island the four rapid-fire six-pounders which will be placed on the fighting tops of the Charleston, which will probably sail today for the Philippines.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MOUNT GRETNA (Pa.). May 15.—The rapid moving of the troops came from the dismantling of the training ship Mohican. She unshipped and carried to Mare Island the four rapid-fire six-pounders which will be placed on the fighting tops of the Charleston, which will probably sail today for the Philippines.

OREGON TROOPS READY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORTLAND (Or.). May 15.—The mustering of the Oregon regiment of volunteers was completed today, and the two remaining battalions will leave for San Francisco on a special train tomorrow to join the first battalion which is already encamped at the Presidio. The regiment consists of 960 men and fifty officers.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

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INDIANA TROOPS EN ROUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

INDIANAPOLIS. May 15.—The Fifteenth Indiana Regiment left at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Chickamauga. The cavalry will be divided into two brigades, the infantry into three regiments, and the artillery into one brigade. A battalion of engineers is formed.

INDIANA TROOPS EN ROUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

INDIANAPOLIS. May 15.—When the United States troops at Tampa embark for Cuba, they may be followed soon after by some of the famous evangelists in the United States. Gen. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, now an evangelist, arrived at Tampa today accompanied by Maj. D. W. Whipple. A movement was recently inaugurated by D. L. Moody, having for its object the sending of noted speakers to the various rendezvous of the soldiers to hold meetings for their spiritual instruction. Gen. Howard and Maj. Whipple have visited Chickamauga, Atlanta and Mobile.

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NEVER TOUCHED US.

BLANCO TRIES TO TRAP THE BLOCKADE SQUADRON.

Another Attempt to Draw American Ships Within Range of Santa Clara Guns.

THE RUSE FAILED TO PAN OUT.

SHOTS FIRED FELL FAR WIDE OF THEIR MARK.

Blanco's Report to the Madrid War Office Magnifies the Episode Into a Great Spanish Victory.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) HAVANA, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Capt.-Gen. Blanco endeavored to entrap the six blockading ships last night. The ruse was not successful. He sent out two steamships as a bait to draw the fleet within range of the big Krupp guns of the Santa Clara batteries.

When our ships approached to capture the two vessels the batteries were opened, and thirteen shots were fired, no one striking within 300 yards of any of the fleet.

The two vessels steamed under Moro's walls untouched, although the Annapsis fired a broadside at them.

SPANISH VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) MADRID, May 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Imparcial today publishes a dispatch from Havana, giving another extraordinary Spanish version of a war episode. It says:

"On Friday, the gunboats Conde de Veracruz and Nuestra Espana steamed out of the harbor and attacked an American squadron of two cruisers and five auxiliary cruisers, which were outside. The Spanish vessels fired two shots and the Americans eight, the latter apparently retreating damaged. Three crowded tugs followed the gunboats, the people on board cheering them."

It would seem possible that the facts upon which the Imparcial's dispatch is based are not quite true, in the dispatch from the Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer, filed at Key West today, and sent out early this morning. Two Spanish ships did steam out of Havana Harbor and tried to draw some of our vessels under the guns of the heavy Spanish batteries. The ruse was unsuccessful, though the Santa Clara sent some badly-aimed shells at our ships, which replied by driving the two Spaniards back into Havana. The American report, however, says the Spanish vessels engaged were the Alfonso XIII and the Legazpi, a cruiser and a gunboat which have been blockaded in Havana Harbor.]

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

(Copyright, 1898.)

ON BOARD ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT KATE SPENCER, off Havana, May 14.—[Wired from Key West, May 15.] Capt.-Gen. Blanco, two hours before sundown tonight, attempted to execute a ruse, which, if successful, would have cleared the front of Havana of six ships on that blockading station. Unable to come out to do it, he adopted the tactics of the spider, an cunningly planned, but twice in the same trap. Late this afternoon the ships on the Havana station were dumbfounded to see two ships steam out of Havana Harbor and head east. Dense smoke was streaming like black smoke from the stacks and funnel, showing that they were under full steam. By the aid of glasses Commander Lilly of the Mayflower, which was flying the pennant, made out the larger vessel of the two, which was about 200 feet long and about 4500 tons displacement. The Alfonso XIII, and the smaller one to her right, both of which were known to be bottled up in Havana Harbor. At first he supposed that they were taking advantage of the absence of the heavy firing ships, and were making a bonfire to attract us.

The warship Mayflower came twice in the same trap. Late this afternoon the ships on the Havana station were dumbfounded to see two ships steam out of Havana Harbor and head east. Dense smoke was streaming like black smoke from the stacks and funnel, showing that they were under full steam. By the aid of glasses Commander Lilly of the Mayflower, which was flying the pennant, made out the larger vessel of the two, which was about 200 feet long and about 4500 tons displacement. The Alfonso XIII, and the smaller one to her right, both of which were known to be bottled up in Havana Harbor. At first he supposed that they were taking advantage of the absence of the heavy firing ships, and were making a bonfire to attract us.

As the superior officer, he signalled the other ships on the station, the Vicksburg, Annapolis, Waap, Tecumseh and Ossceola, which were moving in, to form a column and echelon with gunboats on the right flank. The little sound of smoke was obliquely toward the fleeing Spaniards, who were running fire as they went. The Alfonso XIII and her consort circled inshore about five miles below, and after running in for half an hour headed in for Moro Castle. Our gunboats and thin-skinned vessels of the mosquito fleet did not follow them in.

Commander Lilly saw that the wily Spanish ruse was to draw them in under the fires of the heavy batteries, where the Spanish artillery officers could plot out the exact range with their telescopes and plot the return was made in line ahead parallel with the shore. Commander Lilly had not been mistaken. As his ships came abreast of the Santa Clara batteries the big guns opened and fired thirteen shells at a distance of about five miles. The American gunners judged, as more than half the shells overshot the mark, and others fell short, some as much as a mile.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer witnessed the action, which lasted over an hour. As a spectator, the greatest master of seafarers could not have witnessed a finer setting. The low sun dyed the Cuban hills a royal purple, against which Havana's white walls gleamed like alabaster. Moro's gray towers stood out against the sky, and the gulf, while directly behind sprang a broad band of the rainbow woven in and out through dense gray clouds until lost at the zenith.

The big Alphonso and her convoy steamed swiftly from the dark shadowed harbor mouth, and, turning sharply east, ran along the coast as though to slip through the cordon of blockade. It was a bold trick and at first not transparent, although the folly of it created suspicion, as there was no hope of ultimate escape and no object in escaping the Mayflower, which, standing well out in the harbor, gave a slight start, then, swinging her engines and tiny squadron into line, dashed in to cut them off. The Spanish boat crowded on steam and stood along the coast as long as they dared give chase to the chase. The Mayflower signed her escorts "come in" and charge."

Word was flung on from ship to ship, as they steamed in column by echelon. Seeing the bait had apparently been taken, the Spanish boats turned and fled, and as they disappeared, fired several shots. Several shots were sent after them at that moment by the Annapolis, which dropped inside the harbor, probably to bring contemplation among the men at the guns, however, letting go a final broadside at the Spanish ships, in the chance hope of making them pay for their daring, before they gained the harbor, but they never under Moro's guns, and those shots, as they disappeared, fired several shots. The officers received the news of Sampson's capture of San Juan with cheers that reached the Mayflower, a quarter of a mile off, bringing her crew to her side. Capt. McKenzie thinks, as did others of the fleet, that he had better be off with his guns, and those orders today were only temporarily mounted. If it was the Alfonso XIII she must

SPAIN IS NOT PLEASED.

DONS DO NOT FANCY THE IDEA OF AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

(Copyright, 1898.)

MADRID, May 15.—Noon.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Spain is not pleased with the utterances on the subject of the possibilities of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. The Spanish Ambassador at London, Count Rascon, telegraphed an extract of the recent speech of Joseph Chamberlin, the British Secretary of State for the colonies at Birmingham on Friday evening last, to Senor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately conferred on the subject with the Premier, Senor Sagasta, with the result that the latter requested the Minister for Foreign Affairs for a more detailed account of Mr. Chamberlin's remarks.

Consequently the foreign minister cabled to Count Rascon for a fuller report of the speech. This, it is understood, has been received, and the Spanish ministers were to discuss it at their meeting today. Spain, it is said upon good authority, will draw the attention of the powers to the transendency of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to European interests.

The Spanish newspapers and the politicians here of all classes discuss Mr. Chamberlin's speech most angrily. They consider it to be a sequel to the Marquis of Salisbury's warning to Spain, whose dominions, it seems, are to be absorbed by stronger enemies.

The Liberal, referring to the Anglo-Saxon alliance, says: "If any alliance, defensive and offensive, is signed, the same day the general conflagration will burst out which has been so long suppressed by the powers. An Anglo-American union will be faced by Russia and Germany with their allies, and our western and eastern possessions now on fire will be an insignificant episode compared with the conflagration in India, South Africa and China. If the Anglo-American alliance succeeds, Europe, which has heretofore been indifferent to our case, will take our part, not to favor us, but to defend her own preponderance in the world."

The Imparcial contrasts the speech of Mr. Chamberlain with the reported action of the crew of the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, in cheering for Spain after the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, which was witnessed by the vessel, as being indicative of a coming great war in Europe against the Anglo-Saxons.

Continuing, the Imparcial points out that as Spain, single-handed, makes headway against the United States, she would prove a valuable factor in the combination against the Anglo-Saxons.

The Spanish vessels veered, bringing their stern so as to bear on the Americans, and doubled back for Moro. It was a beautiful running fire from where the Kate Spencer lay, seven miles off Moro Castle. Little puffs of white smoke burst from the sides of the Spaniards, and occasionally an explosion of a shell in the air like a spark of fire could be discerned by the aid of glasses. The flash of the Spaniards' guns was plainly visible. Reports of the same were dull and indistinct. Two shots from the Vicksburg burst in the rigging of the Alfonso, and some of it came down, but it was, of course, impossible to know whether any fatalities occurred.

The American fire was much more accurate than the Spanish, as every shot of the latter was aimed at the purpose. The Spaniards were a mile off Moro, and our ships were fully four miles further out when flame leaped from the batteries of Santa Clara Fort, and a cloud of smoke drifted up the coast. Half a minute later a dull, deep diapason, an organ on the high treble of smaller guns. It was from one of the 12-inch Krupp guns mounted there, and an 850-pound projectile plunged into the water half a mile inside of the American line, throwing up a towering spray. It ricocheted and struck again half a mile outside. The mask was now off.

Maddened by the failure of their plot, the Spaniards continued to fire at intervals of about ten minutes. In all the shots were fired, but not one struck within 200 yards of the shore.

As soon as the battery opened, Commander Lilly signaled, and his fleet stood off short. Capt. McKenzie, on the bridge of the Vicksburg, watched the fort's fire with interest, but he considered it futile to waste ammunition at that distance. He appraised the desire of the men at the guns, however, by letting go a final broadside at the Spanish ships, in the chance hope of making them pay for their daring, before they gained the harbor, but they never under Moro's guns, and those shots, as they disappeared, fired several shots.

SALT LAKE (Utah), May 15.—Utah's company of rough riders, which is to be a part of Col. Tovey's regiment, left here for Cheyenne this morning.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under last obligation for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family.

We have used it in so many cases of coughing, colds, &c., and we have given it the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy, and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks. Respectfully,

Capt. McKenzie, U.S.A.

Iowa, Mrs. Doty, the wife of Alfred Doty, collector for the United States Express Company, and one of their oldest and most trusted employees.—[Adv.]

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

THE CUBAN RECONCENTRADOS NEARLY ALL GONE.

Driven From the Cities Into Barren Wastes and Left to Perish Miserably.

FOOD FOR WEYLER'S CHICKENS.

VULTURES GETTING FAT ON HUMAN CARCASSES.

TERrible Condition of Affairs in Havana—Food Supplies Reserved for the Army—People Starving.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KEY WEST, May 15.—The conditions in Havana resulting from the blockade are being gradually brought out by information obtained from fishing smacks and other small vessels captured off the coast.

Affairs at Havana now appear to be worse than at any time since the Weyler régime. The fishermen, who at first braved the blockade for the high price which fish brought in Havana, now run the risk not for money but for food.

A number of these have been captured by the vessels of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being released after being questioned by our officers. They all unite in picturing the state of things at Havana as being pitiful in the extreme.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer has accumulated all the facts obtainable along the blockading line, the latest news being obtained through two captures made by the United States gunboat Machias, which has just returned here for the first time since the blockade opened, making the longest single service of any blockading vessel.

The Machias caused two fishing boats on Havana, J.C. before her.

The Americans offered the fishermen money for part of their catch, as the fish were needed on board. But the fishermen demurred at taking money, preferring to have bread, and adding that they were desperately hungry.

When questioned as to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was little sickness at the Cuban capital, but they added there was a great deal of disease.

The reconcentrados, they said, are nearly all dead, or have been expelled from the city to die in the suburbs.

This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas, to the effect that the Spanish authorities on the departure of the Cuban troops, sent all the self-supplies and applied them to the uses of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentrados into the desolated section of the country between the coast town and the interior, the commandant describing this as the "desolate zone,"

which the Spaniards had named.

About Havana, the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Fosos, the big reconcentrado barracks, have been sent to the towns, too weak to walk, and fell in the streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of vultures.

"Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana, have feasted on the remains.

The insurgents themselves have been chary of receiving reconcentrados, and hundreds of the latter, who had no personal friends in the insurgent camps, have been left to starve between the lines, which they did.

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Finally the fishermen say that certain Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Troops Disbanded by Improbability of Success Reaching City.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

(Copyright, 1898.)

KINGSTON (Jamaica), May 15.—The French cruiser Fulton, from Havana, on May 8, arrived here yesterday and landed thirty-eight refugees at the quarantine station.

The Fulton will now proceed to Santiago de Cuba with provisions for the French Consul there, who has cabled to Kingston requesting that food be sent him, and announcing that famine prices prevail in Santiago de Cuba.

The officers of the Fulton, until her arrival here, had been unable to obtain any definite news of the battle of Manilla.

The Fulton will now proceed to Santiago de Cuba with provisions for the French Consul there, who has cabled to Kingston requesting that food be sent him, and announcing that famine prices prevail in Santiago de Cuba.

The Fulton say that the populace of the city are soon reconciled to capture, which means food and decent treatment. They say that if the blockade continues much longer bread riots will break out, and the lack of food is reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing many people to enlist, who would not otherwise do so.

Finally the fishermen say that certain Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

Pennsylvania—Seven regiments Infantry, three batteries light artillery.

South Carolina—One regiment Infantry.

Tennessee—Two regiments Infantry.

Utah—Two troops cavalry.

Vermont—One regiment Infantry.

West Virginia—One regiment Infantry.

Wisconsin—Two regiments Infantry.

Minnesota—Two regiments Infantry.

Mississippi—One regiment Infantry.

Missouri—Three regiments Infantry.

Montana—Four troops cavalry.

Nebraska—One regiment Infantry.

New Hampshire—One regiment Infantry.

New Jersey—One regiment Infantry.

New York—Six regiments Infantry.

Two troops cavalry.

North Carolina—Four regiments Infantry.

Oregon—One regiment Infantry.

Utah—Two batteries light artillery.

Wyoming—One troop cavalry.

District of Columbia—One regiment Infantry.

North Dakota—Two battalions Infantry.

South Dakota—One regiment Infantry.

Idaho—Two battalions Infantry.

To Key West, Fla.

Massachusetts—One regiment Infantry.

California—Two regiments Infantry.

Colorado—One regiment Infantry.

Arkansas—One regiment Infantry.

Louisiana—One regiment Infantry.

Texas—One regiment Infantry.

New Mexico—Four troops cavalry.

Oklahoma—One troop cavalry.

Indian Territory—Two troops cavalry.

To Mobile:

Alabama—One regiment Infantry.

Alabama—One regiment and one battalion Infantry.

California—Two battalions Infantry.

Connecticut—One battery artillery.

THE TIMES—

**Weekly Circulation Statement,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF
LOS ANGELES, 1898.**

Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, Superintendent of circulation of the Times-Mirror Company, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily bona fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended May 14, 1898, were as follows:

Monday,	16	29,358
Tuesday,	16	29,358
Wednesday,	16	29,358
Thursday,	16	29,358
Friday,	16	29,358
Saturday,	16	29,358
Total for the week,	227	260
Daily average for the week,	32	462

[Signed] HARRY CHANDLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1898.

THOMAS L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.— THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate viz., 227,260 copies, issued by us during the six days of the past week, was not approached on the basis of a six-day evening paper, a daily average circulation for each week-day of 37,870 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this **THE TIMES** gives them correctly, from time to time; and it furthermore guarantees that the circulation of **THE TIMES** regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR-COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 15 cents:

F. D. Owens' Drug Store, Union Avenue and Temple street.
Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1952 East First street.
William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 765 Pasadena Avenue, Junction Daily Street.
Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell, Ph. G., proprietor, Central Avenue and Twelfth street.
T. W. Brown, Jr., druggist, Hoover, Union and Twenty-fourth.

War Bulletins will be posted at the above addresses.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners**SPECIAL NOTICES—**

NOTICE INVITING BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Rubio Cafon Land and Water Association invites bids for the work to be done up to Monday, May 23, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., bids for the following work, to wit:

Sinking a well 4x4 feet 250 feet deep, which must be in writing and left or forwarded by mail to the secretary, at Adelina, Cal.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further particulars and specifications apply to GUS BAGNARD, Secretary, Adelina, Cal., May 14, 1898.

J. H. GRAHAM, 556 SAN JULIAN ST.—I am the owner in California of the Allidus Yarn. You can see one at my place. I will send you a circular if you give me your address.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO., take up cleaning and laundry kinds of car-pets, pay 10 per cent work performed, 32 E. SECOND St., Tel. mat 74.

HYPNOTISM, MESMERISM AND OCCULT sciences taught; join classes; success guaranteed; persons cured. PROF. EARLEY, 423 N. Spring.

ROUGH-EDGED COLLARS IN SUMMER are unbearable. We take care that they are smooth. EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY, phone 367.

SHNUINE MOCHA AND JAVA, 33c; FRESH LIMA BEANS, 15c; LIMA BEANS, 10c; 10c W. Fifth st. Spring Hill & Main.

MOVES ALL SPOTS AND STAINS FROM ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, 25c bottle. BETON DYE WORKS, 256 New High st.

OPEN DOOR TO ORDER, 9c; WINDOS, L. S. GREEN'S FACTORY, 204 E. Second St., Tel. mat 162.

GASCINE STOVES PROPERLY REPA-PEP-ED guaranteed at 608 S. SPRING ST.

CHINSE AND JAPANESE HELP FUD-GETH, GRO. LEM, 2404 E. 1st. Tel. G. 403.

BILLARD POOL TABLES AND SUPPLIES, Brunck-Bake Colleco Co., 210 E. 4th.

SCREEN DOORS, No. W. SCRNS. 40c. ALM. MFG. CO., 32 S. Main. Tel. R. 1048.

WALLPAPER HAD 12-FT. ROOM, 31. BOEKED, HAD. WALTER, 627 S. Sprink.

WANTED— Help, Ma.

HUMMELBROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

800-5 W. Second, basement, California Bank Building, Telephone 503.

(Office open 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

WANTED—SLEESMAN, SHOE MAN, POKER, porter, waiter, room, adjuster, pressman, factor man, tailor, mill man, waiter, rug gardener, teamster, etc. Tel. 208 S. BROOKAY; see bulletin.

WANTED—2 3 GOOD MEN, APPLY 8 a.m. or 1 p.m. 216 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—

To Re.

WANTED—SMALL, THOROUGHLY FUR-ished house in first-class location, shade-preferred. Address B. B. 45, TIMES OFFICE.

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WANTED—

To Re.

WANTED—

**Reliable
Business Houses
Of Los Angeles.**

DVERTISERS ATTENTION:
We are now prepared to place 3-inch
advertisements in 20 So. Cal. Newspa-
pers for \$4.00 per week. **NEWSTAD-
BETING CO., 324-325 Stimson
Building. Phone Main 1544.**

NITA BICYCLES \$35.
Milwaukee Bicycles \$25. Every wheel
fully guaranteed. Honest wheels at
Cut Rates.
A. R. MAINES, 43 South Spring St.

CUTS FOR ADVERTISERS 25¢
Plenty of cut for any business at this
price. Engraving by every process.
Address your ads. J. C. NEWITT, 234
Stimson Building.

**ENGRAVED WEDDING
ANNOUNCEMENTS
and Calling Cards, fine
Stationery, hand-decorated. Lunch
and calling cards. **WHIFTON &
SPRING CO.** successors to Whedon
Little Co., 204 South Spring Street.**

FEED BILL REDUCED.
I can reduce your feed bill considera-
bly and give you better hay and grain
than you can buy. **W. E. CLARK, 120 S. Pearl St. Phone West 62.**

GOOD STRAW, \$12 TON.
Finest Timothy Hay in
any quantity; also oat wheat and
barley hay. **C. E. PRICE & CO., 807 S.
Olive. Phone M. 773.**

HAY OF ALL KINDS
At lowest prices. Our wheat straw
is excellent feed and gives you
feed bill. **SHTUCC & DES-
MOND, 1227 Figueroa St. Phone West 211.**

HEY THERE!!!
Phone
If you are in the market for Hay in
car lots call or write us. We can save
you money. **ARIZONA HAY AND
GRAIN CO., 373 S. Los Angeles St.**

NEW CROP OF HAY.
All kinds of wheat or barley. Special
prices by carload. **L. A. D. STOR-
AGE & MILLING CO., 24 Central
Ave. Phone Main 1593.**

Advertisements in this column.
Terms and information can be had at
J. C. NEWITT, 234-325 Stimson Building.

"Godin's Shoes are Good."

**Ladies'
Lace
Shoes
\$3.00**

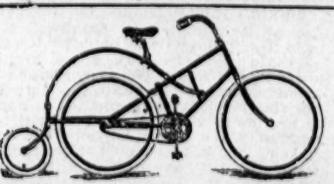
Made of black vici kid
with flexible soles, savoy
toe and diamond tip.
These are undoubtedly
the best shoes ever made
to sell for a moderate
figure. They are of ex-
cellent appearance as
well as material.

L. W. Godin
137 S. Spring St.

**OPIUM HABIT
CURED**

Opium, Morphine and Liquor Habit
absolutely and permanently cured in
from 20 to 30 days. No publicity, no
detention from business, and no desire
for the drug after the first dose of
medicine.

DR. HARRY SMITH,
Office and Residence, 2100 Bonello
Avenue. Telephone Blue 708.



The report that the United States
had negotiated with the Haytien government
for the purchase of the gunboat Crete A. Pierrot, the finest vessel
in the latter's navy, has been persistently circulated. Admiral Killeen, the highest naval authority of Hayti, told
his correspondent in New York that Press yesterday that it was true, and that the Haytien government had refused the offer made to it for the express reason that it could not spare the vessel.

A recent rumor stated that Spanish
cruiser had taken an American three-mast
ship off the Mole, St. Nicholas, was received in Port au Prince with absolute incredulity, and thus far there has been no confirmation of a former.

About a week ago a former Haytien
general, Fornasini, called on the American Minister and offered to raise a battalion of 500 men to serve under the American flag in Cuba. He was informed that the American government would not accept such an arrangement, and thus far there has been no confirmation of a former.

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The Times**TIMES WAR WHISTLE CODE.**

(Paste it in your hat.)

[The code printed below has been prepared for the purpose of allowing its use as public important war news in the earliest possible moment after its receipt by telegraph. A little care and study will enable any intelligent person to make satisfactory use of it. Draft your own blank sheet of paper, and, when you hear the whistle, seize pencil and paper in a jiffy, and write down the signals as fast as they come. Then refer to the printed code for the signal just sounded. This will give you the news correctly, though of course very briefly.]

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) Attention call or whistle, duration 3 minutes.
- (2) Interval of one minute between attention call and beginning of signal.
- (3) Call of 15 seconds between each part of the signal.
- (4) The "o" indicates a short blast, the dash a long blast.
- (5) EXAMPLES OF COMBINATION SIGNALS: First: "—" Key West — "—" bombarded. Second: "—" Flying Squadron gone to "—" Porto Rico. Third: "—" Spanish torpedo boat — "—" blown up. Fourth: "—" American troops embarked for "—" coast of Spain. Fifth: "—" American battalions — "—" bombarded "—" Moro Castle. Single signals show them clearly in the code.
- (6) To make the signal plain and unmistakable it WILL BE SOUNDED THREE TIMES, with an interval of one minute.

THE CODE.

—	—	Naval engagement imminent.
—	—	Naval engagement.
—	—	Flying Squadron.
—	—	American fleet.
—	—	Spanish fleet.
—	—	South Atlantic Squadron.
—	—	American battleship.
—	—	American cruiser.
—	—	Spanish torpedo boat.
—	—	American torpedo boat.
—	—	Spanish torpedo boat.
—	—	Spanish ship taken.
—	—	Spanish ship sunk.
—	—	American ship captured.
—	—	American ship sunk.
—	—	Cuba.
—	—	North Atlantic coast.
—	—	South Atlantic coast.
—	—	South American coast.
—	—	Coast of Spain.
—	—	Key West.
—	—	Puerto Rico.
—	—	(high note) Am. victory.
—	—	(base note) Span. victory.
—	—	Am. troops embarked.
—	—	Land engagement.
—	—	Madrid.
—	—	Moro Castle.
—	—	Attacked.
—	—	Surrendered.
—	—	Defeated.
—	—	Bombarded.
—	—	Blown up.
—	—	Havana.
—	—	It is reported.
—	—	Philippine Islands.
—	—	See Times extra.

SKY-ROCKET SIGNAL SERVICE.

In order to acquaint that portion of the public who cannot hear The Times' whistle with the latest war news, the signal service will be set up from the roof of the Times Building SIX ROCKETS OF RED to indicate an American victory, and THREE ROCKETS OF BLUE to indicate a Spanish victory.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, May 15.—(Compiled by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.82; at 5 p.m., 29.88. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 53 deg. and 87 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 100 per cent; 5 p.m., 71 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southeast, velocity 11 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 11 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., light rain; 5 p.m., partly cloudy. Maximum temperature, 61 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, 1.46 inches; rainfall for season, 7.06 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—For Southern California: Cloudy Monday morning; warmer along the coast; fresh, southwesterly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The sidewalk vendors of badges and souvenirs are not losing any opportunity to profit by the war. All sorts of novelties in this line are offered for sale. One of the latest is a red, white and blue badge, with a portrait of Admiral Dewey, bearing the legend, "Remember Dewey."

A few days ago the air was filled with lamentation all along the line because the soldiers were marching away to danger and possible death. Now a wall is going up from every town that boasted a section of the National Guard because some of the boys have been refused the chance to go and be killed.

The Riverside Band is right in the middle of things. It has carried its point about going as an entire organization of fifteen musicians, and is now a full-fledged military band, attached to the gallant Seventh. Full power to its lungs, and may it come home as complete an organization as it goes out!

An odd difficulty has been encountered in Oakland. One leper has killed another, and so brought himself under the ban of the law. Unfortunately the ban is rendered rather ineffective by the impossibility of bringing the culprit into the city to court or jail. A deputy sheriff has been given the pleasant task of guarding him where he is, and there the matter rests.

A halt has been called in San Francisco on annulling the marriages of minors. It is a good thing. This business of a young man rushing into matrimony at the age of 19 or 20 and then repudiating the girl wife a year or two later, and more often than not repudiating her child also, has been carried too far. If a man is old enough to bamboozle the clerk into giving him a marriage license, he is old enough to take the consequences, and not try to sneak out of his bargain behind the shelter of the minority plea.

The Sacramento Record-Union says: "Riverside provided its Co. G with a contingent fund of \$200 or \$300 to be used for the comforts of the men in hours of necessity, and to testify to the appreciation of the patriotism of the men in enlisting, by the citizens of Riverside. A good idea. Two companies have gone out from this city, and it would not be amiss to provide each of them with a neat contingent fund to supplement the small sum they receive from the government. Such provision was not uncommon in the '60s, in the war of the rebellion, and hundreds of companies of volunteers blessed the thoughtful men and women of their towns who provided them with modest funds to meet special necessities and answer the demands of emergencies."

OIL TRUSTEES.

THEIR APRIL REPORT MAKES A BETTER SHOWING.

Net Results to Producers Increased. Big Decrease in Office Expenses. About the New Organization. Railway Oil Consumption—What the Roads Say.

The Oil Producers' Trustees have issued a statement of their transactions for April, that makes a much better showing than was made in the statement for the quarter ended March 31, 1898.

During April the trustees received 25,569 barrels of oil (fractions of barrels omitted), of which 17,736 barrels were sold, and the remainder, 11,337 barrels, was added to their storage. The statement shows that on April 1 they had in storage 84,914 barrels, and that the quantity in storage at the close of the month had increased to 95,747 barrels. Of this total quantity on hand at that date, 94,638 barrels were in the Oil Storage, and Transportation Company's tanks, and the balance in the Oil Producers' tank on Buena Vista street.

The total amount received for April, 17,736 barrels of oil was \$13,176.07 per barrel, or an average of 74.24 cents. While this is a fraction less per barrel than the average price shown in their quarterly statement, it is more than balanced by the decrease in cost of selling, the average per barrel being only .03.58 cents, as against .04.57 cents per barrel during the quarter ended March 31, 1898.

But the principal decrease in expenses is shown in the storage account. The April statement shows that the cost of storage and hauling for the month only amounted to \$1962.58, as against \$11,004.01 for storage and hauling during the three months ended March 31, 1898, a difference of \$9056 per month as compared with only \$1962.58 for April. The net amount received for April, the 17,736 barrels of oil sold was \$10,569.13, an average of 59.35 cents per barrel, as against an average of 54.23 cents per barrel for what was sold during the month of March.

A considerable reduction is also shown in office expenses. During the first three months of the present year, the office expenses averaged \$1070.74 per month. The April statement shows them to have been reduced down to \$63.50 per month, or a saving of \$1037.24 a month.

In recapitulating the transactions for the month the report states: "The cost of taking care of the oil sold, which includes storage for February, on 42,658.88 barrels, the amount of oil put in storage during April, 11,337.44 barrels, the cost of handling 3546.12 barrels through the tanks of the Oil Storage and Transportation Company; also the hauling on the 11,337.44 barrels of unsold oil to the storage tanks, making a total of \$1962.58 we have to pay out of our pocket for the oil sold during the month which leaves a balance of 59.35 cents per barrel to distribute to our producers for the proportion of oil sold, being 15.23 per cent of all the oil on hand on April 1, 1898, and of that received during the month." As the cost of storage for the months of January, February and March was \$1962.58 we have to pay out of our pocket for the oil sold during the month which leaves a balance of 59.35 cents per barrel to distribute to our producers for the proportion of oil sold, being 15.23 per cent of all the oil on hand on April 1, 1898, and of that received during the month.

The trustees will on April 1, 1898, have paid to the oil producers for the oil referred to in the recapitulation, amounted to \$532.34. It is seen that if the cost incurred during April be alone figured on the average net price per barrel to the producers for the 17,736 barrels sold, it would have been increased to 62.23 cents per barrel.

The trustees had on hand in storage on May 1, of this year, 95,747.96 barrels of oil, on which, as the report states, cartage and storage charges had been paid to that date.

In respect to the proposed new organization of oil producers it is reported. This is in a measure due to the continued illness of Mr. North, who had the matter chiefly in hand, but who, owing to his illness, has been unable to give it his attention. The independent oil producers profess to be willing to co-operate in the matter and form a new association, but they come to "signing up," they fail to manifest any great eagerness. It will be well, perhaps, for these ultra-independents to undergo a little more of the experience of low prices, and that the experiment will be forthcoming, it is certain that their well are pumping.

The conversion of locomotives from coal to oil-burners on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads continues. The Santa Fe Company has fifty locomotives burning oil, and the Southern Pacific thirty-two. The present aggregate consumption of oil on both roads is about 40,000 barrels. The saving to the roads in the cost of fuel, based on a consumption of 40,000 barrels a month, is estimated to be not less than \$45,000 a month, a very great saving on one single item.

Lyman Stewart, president of the Union Oil Company, Ventura, is on a business trip to Los Angeles, and is staying at the Hotel Vincent.

The efficacy of crude petroleum for slaying dust on roads is again attracting attention in Colorado and Pennsylvania. The Oil City Daily News, in some experiments made with it, refers to a stretch of road near Grand Valley, over which, owing to the blowing out of a plug on an oil line, petroleum was flooded for a considerable distance. That was four years ago. It is said that the piece of road has ever since been as free from dust in the summer months as a well-swept house floor. Arguing from it is asked whether it is not safe to conclude that the solution of this wretched road-dust problem may be found in petroleum sprinkling, and then adds: "In the experiments crude oil for roads, no change need be made in the mode of construction now in general use." The roadbed should be properly shaped with machinery, and immediately after working and forming, and while the earth is loose and best suited for absorption, the oil, the oil should be applied after the manner of sprinkling streets.

THERE is no sense in your going around a heavy felt hat when I am selling all my straw hats at such reasonable figures. My stock is about twice as large as any other in town—my prices considerably smaller.

Silverwood

124 South Spring St.

You Do, You Know You Do.

There are thousands of folks who read this little ad. every morning. Many of you have watched our business career with interest, and we are grateful to all our wonderful growth. Still very few of you ever told the man at the door that you read our ads. for months. We never asked for your name, nor are you going to come to us. You hate to break away from the old place even if you do know you can do better. You don't like to pay cash. You like to pay the goods when it suits your convenience.

Well, friend, we are ready for you whenever you see fit to come, and we will treat you as you deserve. You know we are losing money by putting it off. Start with that line of fine silk string ties at 25c, or our golf straw hats at \$1.00, or a good straw hat at 50c.

Boston Dry Goods Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Silk Waists.

Silk and Cotton. Imported and Domestic. Our customers will find this Department complete with the newest colors, choicest fabrics and latest adopted designs.

At Very Attractive Prices.

Cotton Shirt Waists.

Figured Lawn and Calico Shirt Waists, detached collars.....	\$0.50	Fancy Dimity, plaid and striped Percaline Waists, collar to match.....	\$1.50
Fancy Percale Waists, detached collar, laundered cuffs.....	\$1.75	White Pique Shirt Waists, fancy front, laundered collar.....	\$1.75
Figured and Striped Percale Waists, detached collar of same.....	\$1.00	Fancy Plaid Madras Waists, cut on the bias; special.....	\$2.50
Plaid Zephyr Waists, made on bias, collar of same.....	\$1.25	Plaid Scotch Zephyr Waists, with white detached collars.....	\$3.00

Silk Shirt Waists.

Black India Silk Shirt Waists, collar of the same.....	\$4.00	Black and White Striped Silk Waists, lined all through.....	\$7.00
Black Taffeta Silk Waists, lined all through.....	\$5.00	Black Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked all over, special.....	\$7.50
Black Satin Duchesse Waists, tucked front, lined.....	\$6.50	Black Satin Duchesse Waists, tucked front and back, latest.....	\$9.00
Fancy Striped and Plaid Silk Waists, white detached collars.....	\$7.00	Plaid and Check Silk Waists, large variety, latest designs,.....	\$9.00

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

Advance Patterns, Glass of Fashion and Fashion Sheets for June now in.

ESTABLISHED 1874—INCORPORATED 1892.

Coulters Dry Goods Co.**Removal Sale» Silks.**

During the past week we have received several invoices of very handsome Silks for Waists in the very latest plaids and stripes. As these goods were purchased previous to our decision to move to Broadway they will at once be placed on sale as if they had been held in stock. In other words at Removal Reduced Prices.

It is the most important Silk offering we have made since our sale began.

McCall patterns are sold here only. 10 and 15 cents, June styles now in.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.,

Cor. Spring and Second Sts.

Newberry's

"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

Fruit Jars

Pints.....	45c dozen
Mason, quarts.....	50c dozen
One-half Gallon.....	75c dozen

Cash Smaller Store Co.

314 & 316 South Spring St.—

Questions of Law.

This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "See Adjudicate," "Separate Property of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc., and questions of law in this column will be answered without charge if a stamp is enclosed for reply.

F. W. P. writes: I understand that city, county and State taxes constitute a first lien upon all taxable property, but does a lien put on said property for street assessments, such as grading, surveying, take precedence over a first mortgage placed on said property before said street was graded and surveyed?

Assessment liens are like other taxes, in some respects more directly than other taxes against the property and not the owner.

C. N. K. says: I heard of a good position in this place, and came up to see about taking it. I told the firm here that I had a steady position in another city, but as this one paid a better salary, would take it if it would be steady. As the expense of moving my family up here was heavy, I could not accept it otherwise. The firm assured me I could have steady work, and after working there a month, am now having a owing satisfaction (so they said). I was discharged with only two days' notice on account of dull times. But the following Monday (I quit Saturday,) they employed another man at a half-dollar per day less than their pay without giving me a position. Will you kindly tell me if I could, by going to law, make them pay for the expense caused me by them?

Unfortunately, you have no legal recourse. The word permanent is not sufficiently used to base an action upon. Had your employer been for one year, or five years, or any definite period, you could have recovered.

T. F. A.—A pledge does not vest the title in the pledgor. He has only a conditional ownership in the chattel pledged, and if the pledgee is not redeemed by the time limited, it still retains the character of a pledge. The title remains in the pledgor after condition broken, and he has a right to redeem it at any time before a sale of the property; and if the property is sold to the pledgee, his satisfaction of his demand he cannot become the purchaser at his own sale.

D. M. A.—A posthumous child for whom no provision is made in the will of the father, entitles to one-half of the separate and common property, where no express intention of the testator to the contrary appears.

L. B.—Presumptions are only indulged to supply the absence of facts. There can be no presumption against the facts of a case. The law presumes a fact continuous in its nature and character, when once established by proof, to continue, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, legally infers therefrom its continuation; but such presumption never creates a fact, and the law never presumes from proof of the existence of present facts that the same fact existed many years previously.

T. D. R.—A presumption of death arises when a person has been absent seven years without a valid reason. But this depends somewhat on circumstances. It has been held that the testimony of a wife that she had not heard from her husband for seventeen years, being herself all the time absent from his last known place of residence, was sufficient to establish his disappearance, and at no time hearing of her husband, thereby suggesting the probability that she had been trying to conceal herself from her husband, was not sufficient to justify the presumption of his death.

N. T. O.—In regard to slander, there can be no privileged communication where the slanderous words are spoken with malice and without the request of the person interested. Slanderous statements are spoken voluntarily without request. In a spirit and malicious manner, in the presence of others, as an attorney-at-law and a justice of the peace who had not been retained as a counsel or a lawyer by either party, but at the request of the parties met at the plaintiff's request for the purpose of adjusting the slanderous charges and who repeatedly told the speakers they did not want to hear them, have been held not to be a privileged communication: (91 Cal. 107.)

The most reckless repetition by one voter to another against a candidate for public office, without any attempt to investigate its truth or probability, is not privileged: (81 Cal. 392.)

T. R. A.—The lands belonging to the State are distinguishable into two general classes: (1.) Those which it owns by virtue of grants from the United States. (2.) Those which it owns by virtue of its sovereignty. The class of lands belonging to the State by virtue of its sovereignty includes the shore of the sea, and of its bays and inlets, in the common law definition of the word "shore."

D. T. M.—One who obtains possession of public land under theron as tenant, while seeking to obtain possession of the land above the occupant for the purpose of claiming the land as a settler under the homestead laws, is entitled to no advantage in the adjudication, and of such former occupant obtained by his fraudulent deception.

A. C. B.—A judgment reforming a declaration of trust proceeded upon the theory that it ought to have been so written in the first instance and must, if sustained, be the instrument to read and repeat as the instrument, and from the original date of the declaration of trust, in accordance with a principle that equity presumes that which ought to have been done was done and gives it force and effect as if done.

R. O. T.—A mortgage of real property is void as against a subsequent mortgage of the same property which is first recorded and is taken in good faith and for a valuable consideration and without actual notice of the pending mortgage.

D. T. L.—When property is held by a religious society in trust for its members, none of the members, though they constitute the majority, have any right or power to divest the property to the use of another and different organization; and the fact that they procure a change of the name of the corporation by order of the court cannot aid them in such diversion.

D. M. T.—Usually a law suit is not a purchasable commodity; but in California a right of action for the wrongful taking and conversion of personal property is assignable, and under the provisions of the code, the assignee can recover the same in his own name.

L. P. A.—There must be some substantial reason shown when courts are called upon to set aside contracts; and a court of chancery will not act when it is kept in the dark as to the reasons and purposes of transactions concerning which a party in equity is bound to rescind a contract for fraud or mistake; but either party may rescind

when consent was given by mistake or obtained by fraud.

D. M. Y.—A contract in restraint of trade to be upheld must be restricted to territory, and it must appear to the court in considering the nature of the contract, that the territorial limits assigned thereto are not unreasonable in extent. And in general the entire area of a State is regarded as unreasonable.

C. W. M. asks: A man living in Missouri is married twice, first wife dead. At time of second marriage he had no property to speak of. Since his second marriage he has accumulated quite a fortune. While in Missouri he left his first wife with a sum to meet their notes for the amounts; also moves to California with the second family is grown and invests in property there. Now he makes a will with two conditions. His second wife is to have a claim on his estate to be divided between them. All children are to share equally at his death, nothing being said about what the first set have had, and as their notes cannot be found they are supposed to be destroyed.

His wife is right to cut the wife off with a child's portion?

2. Would such a will as the above hold good?

3. If notes cannot be found and it can be proven that they had money, can the amount be counted in their estate?

4. Has he a right to say what shall be done with wife's part at her death?

He can give what he pleases to his children, but his wife can decline to take under the will and claim under the statute. Advances to children would not be deducted from their share unless so provided in the will.

D. W. says: A husband and wife bought two houses with their joint savings. After a few years the wife died, leaving a will, in which she directed that the husband married a second wife by whom he had four children. Last year he died without a will; the second wife and children claims all, leaving the first wife's child without one dollar. Can they retain it? What should the first wife's child do to get her share?

The child is the first who is entitled to a share in the estate. This case had better be referred to an attorney at law.

S. B. C. says: My husband left me eight years ago, and by the help of his mother, who was very poor, I got into the courts, made him agree to give me \$10 a month for the support of myself and child. He sometimes gave me \$10, sometimes \$5, and sometimes nothing at all. He has now gone to the war with the Rebels. Recently he says I will not get any more from him. My boy is now in his eleventh year, and I must have something to support him on. Please tell me who I should go to to get some of his pay.

There is no way of reaching the pay of a soldier.

SPORTING.

T HE coursing at Agricultural Park was not attended as largely as usual yesterday, on account of the threatening weather. Nevertheless, the attendance amounted to 2600. The association tried a new slipper, W. F. Cleveland, who gave entire satisfaction from beginning to end, but who, unfortunately, sprained his ankle in the second course.

Cruce More Romeo came to the front in causing trouble in the course with Grazer. The crowd, headed by Dalton, rushed into the field, and threatened the hedge, but the trouble was soon quelled. Special mention should be made of the old and true coursing veteran, Dan C., the winner of the consolation, who is nearly ten years old.

There were two events, a consolation stake and a crack-a-jack race. In the run-off of the first the winners were Big Bill, Winona, Sir Jasper, Bright, Here We Are, Move On, Orphan Girl, Stella, Dan C., Maid of Erin, Juanita and Aliso. In the crack-a-jack run-off the winners were Oriental, Breach of Promise, Romeo and Grazer.

First ties—Big Bill, 1; Winona, 4; Sir Jasper, 3; Bright, 0; Here We Are, 3; Move On, 5; Orphan Girl, 2; Stella, 6; Dan C., 4; Maid of Erin, 1; Juanita, 2; Also, 6½; Oriental, 6½; Breach of Promise, 2; Romeo, 4; Grazer, 8.

Second ties—Winona, 0; Sir Jasper, 2; First, 1; Oriental, 8; Grazer, 3½.

Third ties—Sir Jasper, 7; Move On, 2; Dan C., 8; Shamrock, 1, (by.)

Final—Dan C., 5; Sir Jasper, 1.

The money went to Dan C., Sir Jasper, Move On, Aliso, Stella and Winona in the consolation, and to Oriental, Breach of Promise, Romeo and Grazer in the crack-a-jack, in the order named.

PIGEON RACING.

First Flights Made from Bakersfield to Los Angeles.

During the past month, the Los Angeles City Flying Club has been conducting a series of trial flights for old birds, which culminated on May 3 in a race from Bakersfield. For the final flight and race seven lots were entered, flying nineteen pigeons.

The distance, 104½ miles, air-line, was covered in 3h. 6¾m., which was good time, considering the weather, as it cuts all previous records forty-six minutes. The winners were as follows: O. F. Yost first, H. Monden second, G. G. Young third, J. H. Bond fourth.

The next race in the series will be held on May 22 from Sacramento to June 29. The races for young birds will be flown about August, and will probably be the same point up the coast.

The most remarkable fly this year was a female bird, Little Lydia, in a training flight from Bakersfield on April 29, the bird having covered the distance in the rapid time of 2h. 20m., which gives an average speed of 1311 5-7 yards per minute.

GUN CLUB.

Brunner Again Wins the Champion-ship Medal.

Brunner successfully defended the live-bird championship medal in a hundred-yard race at the Westlake Gun Club grounds, scoring 87 against Van Valkenberg's 78. It was a very disagreeable afternoon to shoot, owing to a heavy wind blowing across the traps, making extra hard right-quartering birds. Both contestants made some extraordinary stops that pleased the spectators. The birds were strong flyers, and with the assistance of the wind and short boundary, made really difficult shooting.

The Riverside Sportsman Club will have a billiard tournament next Saturday. The programme includes team races and class shooting. Nobody barred.

SPANISH IGNORANCE.

What the Newspapers There Have to Say About America.

[Chicago Chronicle:] The following letter, dated at Paris, April 26, was sent by an American student there to his mother in Chicago. It is interesting as showing Spanish ignorance concerning this country, and with respect to the limits assigned thereto. The letter has been omitted as they related to the personal affairs of the writer. The remainder is as follows:

"One of the students here, an Ohio boy, studied in a French school in Madrid, and in a foreign technical Museum, and brought with him a bundle of Spanish papers some of them containing marked references to America and American affairs. Parkinson, who received them, brought them up to the studio a night or two ago, and let me keep a number, after we had both laughed heartily over the whole batch.

Mind you, these ludicrous mistakes were not confined to a few ill-formed newspapers, but were common to nearly all of the Spanish press. They are not even the most notorious, when one considers that statistics show that 67 per cent. of the Spanish population can neither read nor write, and that an infinitesimal percentage carry on the correspondence for the whole nation.

The Spanish newspapers I saw were full of insults to Minister Woodford, some of which, however were really well deserved. Parkinson, who represented the fat and pudgy Minister with burrsides as a tall and awkward man whose chin was adorned with a wisp of hair. They evidently got him mixed with Uncle Sam. One newspaper had a paragraph saying that as all McKinley's horses were white, the dynasty would pass away at his death. The same newspaper said:

"The average height among the Americans is 5 feet 2 inches, and they have never produced an athlete. Their strength, however, is not entirely upon vegetables, as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that any full-grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America." The remaining 33 per cent. of population are mostly of the ignorant, half-educated class, not more than 10 per cent. have ever traveled beyond Rome or Paris, and five minutes' conversation with one of them will prove that his education is confined to the classics and a sketchy outline of modern European literature, politics and his European.

The Heraldino, in one of the latest issues I saw, says: "Now is a brotherhood of Spaniards, a brotherhood of half-breeds and leaders of a band of half-breeds, and has risen against the American government, and is burning towns near his birthplace in New York."

It is also amusing to see the attitude of three Spanish students with whom Parkinson and I were on good terms last year at Julian's. They refuse to speak to us now, and how very stiffly when they pass us on the street. Vigualdo told us that one of the Spaniards was trying for an opportunity to provoke him into a duel. Park says he'll kick the garlic-eater all around the quarter if he bats his eye at him.

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PASADENA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF DECORATION DAY.

Very Welcome Rain, Second Largest of the Season—Three Attempted Hold-ups Reported From South Pasadena—Funerals of Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Byrne.

PASADENA. May 15.—(Regular Correspondence.) The arrangements for the suitable observance of Decoration Day in Pasadena are being made on a large scale. The usual services of the John F. Godfrey Post, G.A.R., will have charge of the ceremonies, as usual, but this year they will be escorted to the cemetery by the American Club, and a company of High School boys, who are now being organized by Earl M. Wright.

This company will hold itself ready should another call for troops come, to go into the field with the men who have not been elected as yet. The first thing the boys did was to offer their services to the Grand Army on Decoration day. The veterans a few days ago invited the American Club to turn out and act as escort on that day, and in the evening attend the services at the Hotel. F. Davis of Los Angeles in the tabernacle. Mr. Davis is an honorary member of the American Club, and during the services presented the club with the silk American flag.

The school children will also parade with the Grand Army in the morning, and afternoon, and the three attempts to their country's call in '91 will be honored more than usual, and the parade on Decoration day will undoubtedly be the largest one held in Pasadena for years.

WELCOME RAIN.

The rain which fell so copiously last night was, according to the rain gauges, the second heaviest of the season. Dr. Riga's pluviometer registered this morning 1.35 inches, which was only exceeded by a few hundredths of an inch earlier in the season. The cañons, which were dry last week, have now become as dry as most of the roadbeds. The streets are now well-filled with water, and the little rivulets are pouring down in old-time spring fashion. The ground is very soft, and it is hard to exceed ATTEMPTED HOLD-UPS.

Two Pasadena fruit dealers who leave this city about 3 o'clock in the morning for Los Angeles report that on Friday and Saturday mornings, just south of Colorado street, there were held up by a large man, who rushed from the side of the street and caused them to stop.

There is said to have been a third fruit dealer who was held up at high noon, the names of the two first mentioned are Collingswood and Lukens, and the former has given up his early morning trips in consequence of the derring-do of the bandits.

The local police have nothing to do with the matter, as the location of the attempted hold-ups is just outside the limits of Pasadena. Three reports of the attempted hold-ups have been made, and two of the men now say they take a different road, while the third continues to do his work.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The City Trustees at their meeting tomorrow afternoon will once again discuss the petitions for franchises from the Terminal Railway Company, the San Gabriel Valley Transportation Company, and the California Cycleway Company. It is understood, however, that the Trustees will not vote upon the question tomorrow, but will defer it to the next meeting.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harry E. Andrews will be held from her late residence, No. 190 North Madison Avenue, tomorrow (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, and interment will be in Mountain View Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. May Byrne, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Graves, will be held from the Second Christian Church on Lake Avenue tomorrow (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be in Mountain View Cemetery.

Arthur Dowdow, who has been studying music in New York for the past year has returned to Pasadena, and will assume his old position in the First Congregational Church.

The evening services in the First Congregational Church this evening under the auspices of the Men's Sunday Evening Club was largely attended.

Riverside Avenue, Chatsworth Circle will meet tomorrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Test, on North Raymound Ave.

Don C. Porter has been reengaged as City Attorney for South Pasadena.

PAPAGOES ARRESTED.

Invaded Mexican Territory With Arms in Their Hands.

TUCSON (Ariz.), May 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) Fifteen Papago Indians from near the Presidio villages were recently arrested for participating in the raid on the Mexican town of Nogales. The two leaders, Chico and El Charon, have been held to the United States grand jury, which will convene in September. The rest were ordered taken to the Sacaton agency, where they will be regarded as suspects, and made to work at manufacturing adobe bricks.

The Indians were captured in Arizona in order to gather up a number of their ponies grazing there, but made the mistake of going alone. This is a violation of the compact, and, as between this country and Mexico, and the chiefs are held to answer that charge.

CANNED LION.

[Field, Forest and Shore.] A southern farmer who hates dogs and drives them off his land by tying out their tails has lately had a singular experience. The other day a lion escaped from a traveling menagerie and a huge search party followed in pursuit. After a while they reached the farmer. "No," he said, "I ain't seen no lion, but there was mighty queer-looking dog, a yellow dog around here this morning, and tied a can to his tail." A little later the lion was found weakly dragging an empty tomato can, and the farmer is now here.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

VAN NUYS—M. E. Urner, N. F. Stevens New York; Frank E. Quinn, N. J.; S. Shadrack Rochester, N. Y.; Knight, A. Jenkins, San Francisco; W. C. Brown, San Bernardino; J. H. Roth, Peoria, Ill.; J. H. Johnson, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schaeffer, two children, male and female; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barber, two children and maid; Denner, G. E. Bittner, and maid; Deane, W. D. Shawan, and Mrs. Shawan, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. George V. Gilpin Robinson, Pennsylvania; A. Felix, Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Fast, W. G. Fast, Chicago, Thomas W. Jackson, Texas.

IMPURE FOOD.

Is shunned like poison, yet thousands of people are taking impure water, taking into their systems water from wells, lakes and rivers. Such water not only holds in solution calcareous and mineral salts, so conducive to old age, but in thousands of cases deadly microbes and germs of malignant disease. Persons being born in distilled water, is absolutely pure, and can contain no deadly disease germs. Ice and Cold Storage Co. Tel. 228—Ad.

BROWNIE'S OIL-BURNING FURNACE for heating houses is a wonder. 1 to 2 cents an hour for oil. No. 123 East Fourth.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE cures.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.

SANTA MONICA.

Suicide of a Young German at Soldiers' Home.

SANTA MONICA, May 15.—[Regular Correspondence.] The body of a young man, supposed to be Henry Heller, was found on the Soldiers' Home grounds Saturday evening. A bullet hole in his head and a revolver beside him, and a pocket empty of cash indicated that he had died by his own hand. The remains were turned over to Glindinger's undertaking rooms in this city, where an inquest is to be held this evening.

The dead man had been apparently about 35 years of age. He was plainly dressed. His face was ruddy, and he wore a light mustache. When found he was lying on his back in the round house at "Castle Garden." It lay as if the man had shot himself while seated on a bench, and had fallen over backward. There was a bullet hole in the right ear. A bolt revolver of large caliber was found where it might have dropped from the man's hand. The head was buried in the ground, and the feet rested on the beach.

Papers were found in the pockets which seemed to show that his name was Henry Heller. One was a letter to his parents, enclosed what seemed to be a Red Star Line transatlantic passenger ticket printed mostly in German, and issued in September, 1888, to the "H. Heller." Another was a certificate of affidavit of intention to become a citizen, issued in January, 1887, by the County Clerk of Union County, N. Y. Two others were from the business office of the Times, some copies of advertisements for situations and replies to them.

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City Briefs.

At the Churches Yesterday.

The Times will give a set of eight elegant pictures of the principal churches of the United States with every prepaid six months' subscription to The Times, and a choice of two pictures with every new prepaid monthly subscription. The complete set can be had for 50 cents in cash at The Times' counting-room.

When ladies can get styles for what they pay at cheap stores they always come to Dosch, 303 South Broadway, to buy fine hats at your own prices.

Rand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times' counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Teeth cleaned free by appointment. Dr. C. H. Parker, 340 South Broadway, Green 491.

Gentlemen wear the J. M. & S. 46 short Burns, agent, 240 South Spring.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, dental surgeon, Lankershim bldg. Green 491.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held tonight to receive reports on writing systems.

Rain fell steadily from 11 p.m. yesterday about 1.5 inches. It reached the pavements, but was too late to do much good to the farmers.

Tomorrow is monthly inspection day for the police department. The force will assemble at the station at 10 o'clock.

W. R. Burnett of Los Alamitos was driving along Birch View yesterday afternoon in a single rig and was leading a colt behind. The colt became frightened at a street car and started to run away, smashing into the hind wheel of the buggy. This caused the horse Burnett was driving to run, and the other colts followed. In this way Burnett got the Burnett out of the buggy. He was dragged about two hundred feet, yet beyond a few injuries he escaped without any serious injury.

Events in Society.

A party of young people gathered at the home of Miss Ethel Sturgis on South Beaudry avenue Saturday evening to celebrate her fourteenth birthday. The national colors were the principal feature in the house decorations. About forty guests were present.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Mabel Geer of West Satrico is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dudley Kavanaugh of South Olive street.

Mrs. Frank Hardisty of Santa Ana is visiting Mrs. Oldstead at No. 802 West Sixth street.

Miss Isabel B. Gordon, who has been a student at Belvoir the past year, will return home today.

Mrs. W. L. Grierson of St. Louis arrived last week to spend a few weeks with her son, Robert L. Grierson, who is here for the benefit of his health.

CALIFIA.

First Performance at the Los Angeles Theater Tonight.

The first performance of "Califia," a romantic and historical pageant of California, will be given tonight at the Los Angeles Theatre for the benefit of the Corinthian Capital Association, and the Sanitary and Cuban relief work of the First Bridge, N.G.C. Following is a synopsis of the programme:

Act I. Romance and Discovery.

The Angel Chorus.

Queen Califia and Her Maidens—A.D. 1490.

Cabrillo discovers California and enters San Diego Bay—1512.

Music, Mexican national hymns.

Act II. Civilization. The Missions—1769-1820.

(a) Founding of San Gabriel Mission—1771.

(b) The mission fathers arrive to assist Father Junipero Serra—1771.

Music, Mexican airs.

Act III. The Pioneers.

Mexico and Indian warfare—a battle—1842-1848.

The days of '49—Gold hunters, a pioneer wedding.

Music, American national airs.

Act IV. California, A State—1850.

Music, the state hundred volunteers—1861. Cuban airs.

After the battle.

Music, southern melodies.

Los Angeles, a famous city; society, 1888. A fancy-dress ball at the Van Nuys.

Call to arms. U. S. regulars leave for Cuba, April 19, 1898.

A grand celebration—the opening of the San Pedro Harbor, 1900.

An imposing review of the nations of the world in costume, accompanied by soloists, choruses, with national flags, Seventh Regiment Band and Los Angeles Theater Orchestra.

Must Serve His Sentence.

Police Officer Henderson brought in Eugene Funk, known as "The Kid," last night, to serve an unexpired sentence for vagrancy. Henderson arrested Funk about a year ago, and made a charge of vagrancy against him. He was given a "boater" and left the city. Last night Henderson saw him on the corner of First and Main streets for the first time since his sentence was suspended. Funk will now have to serve his time, as he is well known in police circles as a tough man, who has several jobs charged up against him.

The Coroner's Daily Budget.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday afternoon at Azusa over the remains of William Riley, the laborer who was found dead in a tent near that place on Saturday morning. The post mortem showed that the heart was greatly enlarged and suddenly deceased, so the jury returned a verdict of death caused by heart disease.

The Coroner will hold an inquest today to investigate the case of the man who shot himself on Saturday afternoon at Santa Monica.

DEATH RECORD.

CONNOR—May 13, infant daughter of J. L. Connor.

O'GARA—in this city, of valvular disease of the heart. Ed O'Gara, aged 60 years.

Foster—today, May 14, 1898, 2 p.m., from the undertaking parlor of Dexter & Sons, 309 Spring street.

BOMHOLDT—in this city, May 14, 1898, Mrs. William Schmid, aged 22 years.

Funeral service at Cathedral Tuesday, 9 a.m. Interment private.

BIRTH RECORD.

CONNOR—May 13, to the wife of J. L. Connor, a daughter.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at your residence to point No. 219, First street. Tel. M. 345.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are now located in our new quarters, No. 409 Main street, and are fully equipped for the manufacture of mirrors and art glass. If you are in need of anything in our line, if you will call and place your order.

M. Raphael & Co.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LEATHER GOODS.

J. C. Cunningham, manufacturer, dealer; repairing a specialty. 223 S. Main. Tel. M. 812.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes farther than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Religion and the Man.

IN THE morning service held yesterday at the Los Angeles Theater, Rev. Bert Estes Howard took his text from Ephesians iv, 11-17, in which Paul sets forth the fitting of the saints for the work of ministry. We refer to the words of Paul: Mr. Howard averred that the apostle had been mightily abused because he had been mightily misunderstood. His writings have for the most part been regarded as the deliverances of a theologian, or dogmatist instead of a broad-minded, practical man. It seems to be a common idea that Paul was trying to build up a body of divinity or system of doctrine, when the truth is that while his desire was to build up a body of men who should stand for a type of spiritual life, rather than as the adherents of a type of thought. The passage selected gives the apostle's conception of the meaning of religion and of religious organization, together with the place they are to occupy in the development of humanity.

Religion has played a most important part in the drama of social evolution. No true science of human progress, no correct philosophy of human life, can be set forth which leaves out of its reckoning this universal factor of religion, the mightiest factor in the progress of the race. It is today the most powerful factor to come, so large and persistent a fact in the affairs of men, that no study of human life and civilization can ignore and be worthy of serious consideration.

On one point I think we are all agreed: That so far as the world is concerned, the ages find their justification in the destiny of man. He is the key which solves the riddle of nature. He is the focal point where all the lines of development converge. The value of the gospel is determined by their effect on human life. From this stand-point of worth nothing is exempted.

Religion must justify themselves at the same bar of judgment. A religion is of worth only to that degree in which it possesses moral dynamic, the power to affect human life for good. In this, when a religion lies in its "lifting capacity," its power to elevate men toward the realization of their highest possibility. That religion is the best religion which makes the best men, which holds out the highest ideals, which rids men of the most faulty possessions of their former faculties.

Religions have no value in themselves. Their worth is commensurate with their moral efficiency. That religion is highest in the scale which recognizes most distinctly the moral responsibility of man, and contributes most to his realization. So the value of any religion lies in its power and not in its form; in its vitalizing spirit and not its ritual or theology. In seeking for the best religion we are not seeking for the greatest number of converts, but for the one which places man in the first place to Christianity.

And the Christian life is a warfare, too. It is the gospel speaks of peace and rest; but it is the peace and rest that follows a victorious engagement of the human soul.

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